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Reaction K_2^+ , C^- , $K(C)^+$ reddish.

Thallus white or whitish-glaucous, expanded, orbicular, membranaceous but rigid, appressed but not adherent, lobate, the divisions broad and rather confusedly radiating, sub-imbricate centrally, at the circumference rounded depressed and plane, the margins there sinuous or faintly crenate, centrally undulate, cristate-ascendent and beset with globose or limbate commonly aggregated soredia; above smooth, opaque or somewhat shining, eciliate and destitute of isidia; within white; below blackish or brownish and sparsely rhizinose, at the circumference paler and glabrous. Apothecia as in *P. latissima* but often explanate, imperforate. Spores in the few fertile examples examined smaller than those for *P. latissima*. On old logs, trunks of trees, fence posts and rocks.

Examined from Jacksonville, Fla., W. W. Calkins; vicinity of Sanford, Fla., S. Rapp; and from the Hawaiian Islands, A. A. Heller.

The distinctiveness of this plant specifically, rests on the reaction elevated margins of the lobes, and the markedly cristate-aggregated soredia. Another factor that serves to separate the species from *P. latissima* is furnished by the failure of our southern collectors to discover anything reconcilable with the latter as here defined.

Rockland, Maine.

LICHENS OF THE MOUNT MONADNOCK REGION, N. H. No. 3.

(See BRYOLOGIST, XI: March and July, 1908).

REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR.

GENUS; PARMELIA (Ach.) DeNot.

32. PARMELIA PERLATA (L.) Ach. Three fertile specimens, two thus labelled, one marked "perferata." (Fitzwilliam, not uncommon).

33. PARMELIA PERFORATA (Jacq.) Ach. One fertile specimen belongs here.

34. PARMELIA CETRATA Ach. Two specimens, one labelled "*perforata*" belong here (Fitzwilliam, uncommon.).

35. PARMELIA TILIACEA (Hoffm.) Floerk. Two fertile specimens labelled thus, and two fertile specimens labelled "*Parmelia Scorteia*" (included with *tiliacea* by Fries), one fertile specimen at first labelled "*P. Russellii*," also seven fertile specimens unlabelled belong here (Fitzwilliam, common.). All these by chemical criteria show the following results: $K_2^+O^-$, $K(C)^+$ red, which is in no way comparable with the results tabulated by Mr. G. K. Merrill in his recent paper on the genus. (BRY. XI: p. 92; 1908.)

36. PARMELIA BORRERI RUDECTA Tuckerm. One specimen labelled "*P. Russellii* white fibres." Two fertile specimens labelled "*P. Russellii*," and an unlabelled specimen belongs here. (Fitzwilliam, uncommon.)

37. PARMELIA SAXATILIS (L.) Ach. Three sterile specimens, two of which are labeled "*saxatilis*." (One first labelled *omphalodes*.)

38. PARMELIA SAXATILIS SULCATA Nyl. Twelve specimens, two labelled "*P. saxatilis sulcata*" (one had before been labelled "*Physcia caesia* v. *stellata*" and another "*Pyxine Frostii*") belong here. Also one specimen "*P. laevigata*." (Fitzwilliam, common.)

39. *PARMELIA SAXATILIS FURFURACEA* Schaer. Five specimens, three fertile, three labelled "*saxatilis*," and two unlabelled belong here. One specimen labelled "*P. saxatilis omphalodes*" is *Physcia pulverulenta leucoleiptes*.

40. *PARMELIA PHYSODES* (L.) Ach. Six specimens, one fertile. Four are labelled *enteromorpha*, all belong here. The forms *platyphylla* and *labrosa* are represented if recognized. One small unlabelled specimen probably belongs here.

41. *PARMELIA PHYSODES VITTATA* Ach. Two infertile specimens, both labelled *enteromorpha* (and one specimen of the original collection made in April, 1906) belong here. If the form *hypotrypodes* Nyl. be admitted these belong with it:

(?) *PARMELIA COLPODES* (Ach.) Nyl. Five fertile specimens. One had been labelled *physodes*, and corrected—though its identity as no spores are found is still doubtful. I do not believe these specimens were collected in this region, nor the following:

PARMELIA PERTUSA (Schränk.) Schaer. Six sterile specimens. Five are labelled "*terebrata*," and one corrected to "*pertusa*." Four of the above are labelled with the remarks "holes" or "holes bored."

42. *PARMELIA OLIVACEA* (L.) Ach. Two fertile specimens labelled thus, belong here. (Fitzwilliam, common.)

43. *PARMELIA OLIVACEA ASPIDOTA* Ach. Two fertile specimens, one labelled thus, the other "*olivacea*," belong here.

44. *PARMELIA OLIVACEA PANNIFORMIS* Nyl. One sterile specimen thus labelled and one labelled "*aspidota*," belong here.

45. *PARMELIA OLIVACEA SORDIATA* (Ach.) Nyl. Two sterile specimens. (The specimen formerly questionably referred here is so worn that its absolute determination is impossible.)

46. *PARMELIA STYGIA* (L.) Ach. Nine specimens, four fertile, and labelled. Two are from Monadnock, one from "Huggins Hill," and one from "Mt. Carrigan." (I collected on the upper bare ledges of Monadnock, on Nov. 3, 1907, this lichen, No. 571. It grows abundantly but I did not find it fruited. Also reported from Mt. Monadnock, J. L. Russell, see Tuckerm. Syn. 1882, p. 63.)

47. *PARMELIA CAPERATA* (L.) Ach. Four specimens, three labelled, of which two are fertile. (Fitzwilliam, common.)

48. *PARMELIA CONSPERSA* (Ehrh.) Ach. Eight specimens, six fertile. Five are labelled "*conspersa*," four "*v. stenophylla*," one unlabelled. Five belong below, two of which are referable to the form as follows:

49. *PARMELIA CONSPERSA ISIDIATA* (Anzi.) Hue.

50. *PARMELIA CONSPERSA STENOPHYLLA* Ach. Three specimens, two labelled thus, and one unlabelled. (All three forms are common in the Monadnock region.)

51. *PARMELIA CENTRIFUGA* (L.) Ach. Six specimens, one fertile, four labelled. The fertile one is from "Monadnock," another from "C. C. Frost," the shoemaker botanist of Vermont. One specimen first labelled "*P. conspersa*?" afterwards changed to "*P. incurva*" belong here.

52. *PARMELIA INCURVA* (Pers.) Fr. One specimen, thus labelled.

53. *PARMELIA AMBIGUA* (Wulf.) Ach. Three specimens all thus labelled. (There is also a specimen in the Sprague Collection, Boston Society of Natural History, from Monadnock. These specimens labelled "*Parmelia ambigua albescens* Wahl." are evidently *P. stellaris*.)

TO BE CONTINUED.

Concord, Mass.